TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

Amusements To-day.

Aminoments To-day.

Aminoments To-day.

Aminoments Thentre-Article C.

Aminoments Institute—Exhibition.

Bijon Opera House—The Snew Flower. Matina.

Booth's Thentre-Cinderella. Matines.

Booth's Thentre-Ore First Families.

Grand Opera House—Bocaccio. Matines.

Blaveriy's Theater—Revia. Matines.

Blaveriy's Et. Avenus Thentre—North's Yow. Matine

Kanter & Bini'n Concert Hall—Concert.

Bindium Square Theater—Hart Kirks.

Meaning Tempile—Histor Poter's Pisiaks. Manonie Temple-Halen Potter's Pleiales Metropolitan Concert Statt, Broadw y, tih av., and tist Siblo's Garden-My Pariner, Matthew. Millo's Garden-My Patiner, Matines, Sandard Theatre - Roadway and 20th at. Sandard Theatre—The Upper Crust. Treatre Comique—Mulligan Guard Pinnie, Malines, Tuny Pantor's Theatre—Variety, Malines, Union Sq. are Theatre—Dadie Rockst. Wallack's Theatre—The Guy'sor.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY BUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Wind-or Theatre-Mente Cristo, Matines

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From Mis Own Seven Testimeny before the Poland Committee

Jan. 14, 1873. I never owned, received, or saveed to receive my stock of the Crudit Mobilier or of the Union Pariste Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873-Garfield's Testimony

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten share's of Credit Mubilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$029. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Carfield the terment this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for From the New Fork Pimes, Feb. 10, 1873.

Meeers. Kelley and Gardeld present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions

From the New York Pines, Feb. 20, 1873.

The character of the Credit Mobiller was no secret The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains. Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer

ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the festimony of several of the members. This can only be slone on the ground that it is untrue But witrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873. James A. Gardeld of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation be-

gan, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Wr. Oakes Ames to himself. Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the trans

action to be disgraceful, From the New York Fribune, Feb. 26, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he wa not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery

Gen. Garfield's De Golver Record.

the men scho were bribed should go with him.

HE DECLARES THAT HE MADE AN ARGUMENT BEFORE THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

From his Speech at Warren, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1874. Mr. Parsons came to me and said he had an importarase; he had worked a good while on it, but was called away. He must leave. He did not want to loss his feewas likely to lose it unless the work was completed. He asked me if I would argue the case for him; if I would examine into the merits of this pavement and make a

statement of it pefore the Board. I made the argument.

From the Same Speech at Warren. The question was, if the people want the wood pavement and are determined to have it, which pavement before me here, what I had when I made the argument, certificates from Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and all the other cities where the pavement was laid, that it stood better than any wood pavement that had ever been laid.

From the Sune Speech. A committee of investigation went over the whole ground of this business in Washington, Mr. Parsons went before that committee and told them all he knew about this pavement; told them what he knew of its merits and

mid them he and I argued that case. GEN. GARFIELD SWEARS THAT HE ARGUED THE CASE BEFORE THE BOARD.

From his Testamony before an Investigating Commit grees, in February, 1970.

Mr. Nickerson-I understand you to say, Mr. Garfield that you prepared a brief after Mr. Parsons went away, and that you filed it with the Board of Public Works. I there such a brief on file!

Mr. Garfield-My impression is that I filed it though I am not certain. I know that I stated to the Board of Public Words the points of the case.

The Chairman-You did make an argument? Mr. Garfield-I made a careful study of the case, and I

stated the points to the members of the Board.

the Board were all there or not.

Mr. Nickerson-Did you ever meet the Board collected together as a Board, and make any statement or argument on the subject? Mr. Gardeld-I don't know whether the members of

Mr. Nickerson-Did you at any time appear before the Board and make my argument schatener? Gen. Garfield-I do not remember that I did; but I did

speak to Gov. Shepherd on the subject, giving my epinion in its favor. THE TRUTH ABOUT GARFIELD'S "ARGUMENT."

Prom Alexander R. Shepherd's Testimony before the Same Con-Q-You say, speaking of the influence of Parsons,

"That was followed by frequent pressures by Mr Parsums, and Gen. Garfield spoke to me about it ence." Is that your best recollection now, that that was all that was done by Mr. Garfield? str. Shepherd-That was all that he ever did. He nater

quales to mee but once on the subject.

WHY PARSONS WAS EMPLOYED TO EMPLOY CAR-

Passa Benjamin R. Nickerom's Testimony before the Innatigating Consultier I was the owner of the ironizing process. I was to ironize the pavement and have a royalty. My interest

init was worth \$60,000 or \$70,000, at least, and Mr. Por

some some employed with the enturence to our by Christonian that is sees able to result the man scho could some the contract AND WHY GARFIELD WAS EMPLOYED.

From a Letter in De Gobser and McColloud from their April George R. Chistresten, May 30, 1979.

The topfurnce of Gen. Gas held has been secured by presenting, his stight, and to-stoy's salars. He holds the source straigs of the Uritial Butes; is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the strongest man in Congress. I now hardly realize that see have from Carpeld with us. It is care cureus and very gratifying, as all the oppresentations of the District must come thereon him.

A REPUBLICAN OFINION OF THE TRANSACTION From the Independent, July 30, 1874. The testimony taken is the investigation of the District

of Columbia Frauda shows that Mr. Garfield received

\$5,000 for his aid in getting through a paving contract accepted by the District Government. A.Mr. Parsons, & notorious lobber, made an argument for the paving company, sud then got Mr. Garfield to make a further argument and to use his personal influence in its favor. Of course Mr. Gardeld's argument was successful. How could it be otherwise? He was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Every cent of money voted to the District had to come through him. Shepherd could not refuse him anything he arked, and Mr. Garheld knew it when he asked and received for his services a fee which would have been grossly extravagant but for his official position.

GEN, GARFIELD DENOUNCED BY HIS CONSTITU-ENTS FOR TAKING THE DE GOLTER BRIBE. Resolution adopted by the Beymblinen Convention at Warren, Ohio Sept. 7, 1876.

We further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in seiling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee Appropriations for \$5,000 to the De Golyer Paveire Ring to sid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Colum bia; selling his influence to aid said Ring in imposing upon the people of said district a pavement which is almost worthless, at a price three times its cost, a swern to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said Ring in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid \$97,000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartia

Or You Will Be Too Late.

Vote for HANCOCK now or you will be too late.

and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried

Four long years-they would seem very long under GARFIELD-will elapse before you will have a chance to vote for him again. Gen. HANCOCK is a spotless candidate, an honest man, a brave soldier, an incorruptible patriot, a true Democrat.

Such is the man you will be too late to vote for unless you vote for him to-day.

Don't Hesitate To-Day!

A candidate for President should be above suspicion. Such is HANCOCK.

A candidate who has been officially reported by his own party to be guilty of bribe taking and perjury should not be touched by honest voters. Such is GAR-FIELD.

Can there be any choice between that which is pure and that which is corrupt? It is a disgrace to the country that the election of GARFIELD is even possible.

The Republican party should be wiped out for such a nomination alone, if for nothing Shall we reward the brave, honest, and

devoted patriot, or shall we confer honor upon a proved sneak and liar ? Shame on the American who can hesitate

Keep the Eleventh District on the Righ Side !

The duty of the voters in the Eleventh Congress District was plain two years ago, when they refused to return a representative who could not be trusted near the doors of the national Treasury.

Is their duty less plain now? They are

asked to send back to Washington a representative who, though personally estimable is in favor of making GRANT President for an Indefinite period, thus overthrowing the government that exists and setting up in its stead an empire, or something in effect

The danger of sending to Congress a man holding the opinions which Mr. MORTON does not conceal, is infinitely greater than any danger to the funds in the Treasury. It cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents.

Vote for Mr. Monton if you want to give GRANT and the Grantites a long lift toward the end which they have constantly in view. Vote for Mr. JAMES W. GERARD If you want to block the third-term game. He will fight Cosarism at every step.

Keep the Eleventh District on the side of constitutional government.

The Dangerous Drift.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON was the boldest advocate of a strong government in the hands of the few, against the democratic Idea of a popular government of the many which JEFFERSON advocated. In the Convention which adopted the Constitution, Hamilton expressed himself as follows:

"I believe the British Government forms the best nodel the world ever produced. All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The few are the it is not true in fact. The people are turbulent and chang ing. They seldom judge or determine rightly. Give therefore, the rich and well born a permanent share in the government. You cannot have a good executive on the democratic plan."

These sentiments were uttered at the time when the foundation of the present form of government was laid. They were entertained by the leaders of a powerful party, which became odious, and was finally extinguished, for seeking to carry them into effect against the will of the people.

And now, after all the experience of the past to guide and instruct us, the old Federal ideas are again pushed to the front. and we are told that "a permanent share in the government" should be given to the "rich and well born."

It is true these modern Federalists do not openly ask for a King, a House of Lords, an aristocracy, and an established Church. But all their aims are in that direction. Never before have the rich and the favored few, who hold the offices and who control the public patronage, combined so openly and so daringly to retain possession of power, as they have done in this Presidential campaign.

The millionaires of the great cities held meetings to raise large sums of money, which were thrown into Indiana and Ohio. Immense contributions were made and expended in other States in the purchase of factions where they existed, and for other kindred purposes.

The public business has almost been suspended at Washington, in order that the heads of departments and the whole official machinery might be applied to the election of a tainted candidate who represents the dominating idea of this combination.

These interests have no faith in GARFIELD personally, and they know him to be venul But he serves as the creature of their ambition; and if successful, he prepares the way for GRANT. The accumulation of great wealth in the hands of the few has led to a desire to make it the basis of social and political distinction, such as is not recognized by our free system.

The rich are willing to pay, and they claim to be a preferred class, separated wholly n sympathy and in interest from the plain people, to whose labor their acquired or uberited wealth is due.

This union between riches and official power may succeed temporarily, because the real issue is not fairly understood. But when presented clearly, it is not difficult to predict which must win. They are worse than short-sighted who seek to divide the country upon such questions and to range the rich and the officeholders on one side against the body of the people on Harrs can lead off on the subject, and, as they

The Religious Issue.

The sectarian issue in the municipal election is accepted and emphasized by Mr KELLY. His morning organ yesterday said " We would repeat the question for the Outholics of New York

"Jour Kells with unsuitled record as a citizen—to bis fells, and scafous in its service"— &c., &c. That, then, is the last appeal to the Catholies, to make John Kelly King of the city because of his zeal for the Catholic Church

What effect will this have? Is it not going to work great injury to Mr. Grace by driving many earnest Protestants to vote against him

We are of opinion that Mr. GRACE would have polled a much larger vote if the sectarian issue had been kept entirely out of the canvass.

Hats Off if You Wish, but Votes in Any Way.

Young Dr. Trng, the parson, says a man told him that he saw Gov. Andrew come to the polls to vote while he was Governor of Massachusetts, during the -ar.

"When that great man approached the ballot box," said Dr. Tynu's informant, "he lifted his hat, and reverently and in slience, and with a solemn purpose, handed in his vote to be deposited."

We do not ask our readers to make any such outward show of reverence, but we do expect them to approach the ballot box today with equal solemnity of purpose, and with the consciousness that they are about to perform the most momentous duty which can be laid on a citizen. Keep your hats on if you are so inclined,

ter satisfy your sense of the gravity of the occasion; but be sure to be early at the polls with the right tickets. The solemn thing is to select the ones which are right, and then to see that they are put where they will be counted for the

right men, nominated to maintain the right

principles. Hats off if you wish, but right

or take them off if in that way you can bet-

Twice on his Knees.

votes in any way!

In regard to A. B. KIRTLAND, who bought Gen. GARFIELD for DE GOLYER & McCLEL-LAND, the Times says:

"In 1877 he was a witness before the joint committee Congress appointed to investigate the Government of the District of Columbia. Por a long time he evaded the KIRTLAND tells why he evaded the sub-

poens of the committee. After the investigation had begun GARFIELD urged him to keep out of the way," and he did so. After the Credit Mobilier investigation had

begun GARFIELD visited OARES AMES, who had bought him, and implored AMES to testify falsely in his behalf. After the DE GOLYER bribery facts had

come into the possession of a committee of Congress, Garfield begged Kirtland, who had bought him, to "keep out of the way." What a man to vote for for President of the United States!

Republicans and Readinsters.

The business men of New York are asked to vote for Gen. GARFIELD because the Republican party is the party of financial honor. They are asked to believe that the credit of the nation will be safe in no other hands. They are told, from the steps of the Sub-Treasury and other commanding points, that the validity of obligations contracted by Government to individuals can be maintained only by continuing the Re-

publican party in power. Meanwhile, evidence is accumulating that the party of financial honor has made a bargain with the repudiators in Virginia, by which all the Republican candidates for Congress are withdrawn in favor of the Readjuster candidates, the consideration being Readjuster support for the Republican electoral ticket; and that they are attempting to make a similar bargain with the re-

pudiators in Tennessee. This fact is not proclaimed on Wall street. nor is it conspicuously placarded in the counting rooms of the prominent bankers who signed the electioneering address that contained these words: "Who can tell the Democratic party, if in power, would do in regard to payment of the public debt or the interest thereon?"

The party of financial honor! Humbug! The party of financial honor includes all the honest men of both political parties

Charles A. Rapallo.

The name of the Democratic candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is CHARLES A. RAPALLO, and not CHARLES E. RAPALLO as it has been printed in one of the Democratic papers. Judge Rapallo is every way qualified for

the exalted position to which he is nominated.

We are strongly in favor of electing the best men to the bench, without regard to politics.

Horace Russell.

Judge Russers, has given entire satisface tion since his appointment on the bench. With experience, which he is having every day, he promises to make an excellent Judge.

Why should be be put aside to make room for Mr. TRUAX, whose best friends besitate to say that he is really fit for the place?

To-day, as a legal holiday, will be observed not only by its chief and appointed business, that of voting, but by various sports and pastimes which always put in a claim for popular attention on any secular day of respite from erdinary pursuits. The new Brooklyn base ball nine are to play their first game with the reorganized Metropolitan Club of New York; the New York Lacrosse Club are to play a match with the Union Lacrosse Ciub of Boston; the Brooklyn Athletic Club hold their annual games; and at Fordham a programme of fine racing is arranged.

The Thankegiving proclamation signed by Mr. HAYES and Mr. Evarre appears not to have been designed and executed by either of them. Mr. HAYES never attempts original writing, and Mr. Evants is incapable of producing such a proclamation. Here are some of the phrases achieved in this remarkable literary effort: " At no period in their instory has thus people," &c.

"So universal reasons."
"Grait ude at the favor of Almichty Gon."
"Fi m and further addresses by the great body of our opidation." &c.
"The principles of liberty and justice which have made are reasonnesses a nation, and the wise inequalities and from the wise inequalities and from the wise inequalities and from them are described with per-

pethate it."
"For all those let the thank of a happy and noted peo-ple, as with one voice, ascend." Ac. It was BOOKES.

The new ruler of Whydah is taking horribly effective means to make the death of King

CHARA an occasion of deep sorrow for some body. With a massacre of natives to osisbrate the funeral of the inte King, and then a beheading of two hundred captives to fittally celebrate his memory, the event is certain to be one of genuine mourning.

When the seven sages that form HAYES's Cabinet council get together again, at Washincton, after their electionsoring tours, what jests they will exchange about their recent missionary work of preaching divilacrates reform t

the other. No pricty can hope to survive long on any such basis, and it ought not to live a day.

The Religious Issue.

Sip their cold test, smoke their sweet fun eigener, and troil in a religious may their samuer songs, they can contrast the civil service professions with which Harms started out and the civil service performances with which he ends up.

Vote to-day as if you were voting in 1884.

Should to-day prove a fine one, through out the country, an enormous vote will be polled. It will form an exception, too, to the general rule of Presidential election days, which are proverbially bleak or rain f.

The theatres and the places of public amusement pay tribute to the popular interest in the great political struggle of to-day by announcing that between the acts of the play, or at certain hours in the evening, election r turns will be read to the audience. The task of the reader on these occasions is not enviable as his tidings are apt to be greeted with min delicacy that is assigned him, and a skilful performer will neatly arrange his despatche so as to sandwich defeats and victories, good news and bad news 'n each party,

HAVES, who has had a big income these

four years, and has just come back from a pro-

longed pleasure tour in which he has had his salary credited to him as if on duty at Washington, is profuse in his proclamation for Thanksgiving Day about "health, wealth, and pros perity." The six pedestrians who are pegging away in Agricultural Hall, London, started yesterday with a burst of speed that surpassed all prece dent, and is likely to roll up an astonishing record before the end of the week. Probably

some of them made a mistake in overstraining to get the lead. But the last contest in England for the Asylky belt showed that the man who is furthest ahead on the first day is not necessarily the furthest ahead on the sixth, and the contest will probably be a plucky one through-In the city of Indianapolis there are in

round numbers 75,000 people.
In the election of October last about 20,000 votes were cost in this same city of Indianapolis. The largest proportion of votes to population

is one voter out of every five persons ing to this proportion Indianapolis should not cast more than 15,000 votes. Where did the excess of 5,000 votes cast there

The Kurds, having quitted Sandjbulak, and been beaten at Maghaga, in Nordjbulak, will probably now leave Pursia altogether,

In October come from?

The receipts of grain during the month of October at the port of New York were unpre-oedented in its history. Taking the past four weeks together, the receipts of wheat 6,982,394 bushels, and those of corn, 6,046,780 bushels. Here is a total of upward of thirteen million bushels. In these two items of grain,

That interest in religious subjects is now active and strong is shown, among other things. by the great fertility of Germany, the home of infidelity, in the production of theological works. Out of 14,179 works produced in Germany during 1879, no less than 1,304 were de voted to theology. Only two other subjects were more written about. They were peda-gogy, or the science of school teaching, and jurisprudence. Nearly twice as many works were written on theology as on the natural

If the remaining preliminaries of the pro posed World's Fair in this city take each as ong to decide upon as the choice of a site, the exhibition will be held in 1893 at the earliest.

In an address before the Congregational Club of this city, M. BAVILLAUD, the founder of the Protestant Mission in Paris, described the bourgeois class of France as mostly of a liberal tendency in religion, and inclined to rationalam. That cannot be said of our business men They are not apt to be religious speculators. however fond they may be of speculating in material things or their representatives. Rationalism is more frequent among the men of a more reflective turn of mind, among clergymes for instance. Opposition to Christianity is also frequent among large classes of the poor.

Now that Mr. CHRISTIANCY has offered mediation in the war between Chill and Peru it would, perhaps, be a delicate attention if Chili and Peru, by way of return, should tender arbitrament in the dispute between Mr. CHRIS-TIANCY and Mrs. CHRISTIANCY. Or. if they could not do that, at least Chill and Peru might about his divorce case run the blockade of the Peruvian coast. It seems that on Friday, when this case was brought before the court s Washington, on a motion made by Mr. CHRIS-FIANCE's counsel to reduce the alimony previously allowed from \$150 a month to \$75 month, an affidavit was presented from Mr. CHIUSTIANCY saying that he had previously furnished his counsel with an answer to the cross bill of Mrs. CHRISTIANCY, denying all the charges made against him as grounds for but in consequence of the blockade of the ports of Peru his answer may not have his counsel." Here is an obvious chance for Chill and Peru to intervene in the way already suggested, and in graceful acknowledgment of Mr. Christiancy's own

mediation in their affairs. We are authorized to announce that Mr JACOB A. HATZEL has withdrawn from the contest in the Seventh Congress District, leaving the floid clear for PHILIP H. DUORO and W. W. ASTOR, the regular Democratic and Republican candidates. Once more we advise our friends in that district to vote for Mr. Dugno.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH FOTERS. The Resolution of the Birretors of the Pens

The Pennsylvania Ballroad Company bas distributed the following circular among its employees along the line of the road, and the attention of the officers and employees of the company is specially called to the following which has been passed by the Board of Direct-

)fB:

Whereas, It has been the avowed policy of this company
times its organization to keep and from all political conlines its organization to keep alond from all political con-sets, and to discontinuous can write participation of a officers and coupleyees therein.

Headried, That while disclassing any desire to interfere rith the bud virtual richits of our officers, agents, or em-logices is the exercise of the rights of suffrage, we will spard any attenuates their part to control the vates of flow or the service of this deminant, or to pervent their office does to the support of any political norty, as a shree totation of the danding rules and reminators, and in-emiserors with the successful of B. Boskurs, President, congred)

G. B. Boskurs, President.

The Law Respecting Puble Schools. The following is section 76 of the city charter. hapter 335, of the Laws of 1878, as amended by Laws

ierd, chapter 707, section 10:

Ascerne 70. No money belonging to the city or city and county on New York, raised by taxation apon the projectly of the citizens thereof, shall be appropriated in aid of any religious or demonstrational school, noticer shall any princety, read or personal belonging to said city, or said-city and county, be disposed of to any name school accordance to be an experience of the city remains a said city and county, as therefore an experience of the city translation, after the same has been duly at verticed, at which ale such actions and so all the lightest bidder, and upon nayment of the same has been duly at verticed, at which are such actions and the lightest bidder, and upon nayment of the learned to any only of under the county light because of any only of under the county of all or property into the based to private parties after the same has been duly advertised. See that they are Hancock Electors

intion's Excentive themmet se has issued a poster bear my the names of the Democratic electoral candidates in this State, and a copy of the poster will be displayed to day at every politice place in the city. Democrate a requested to compare their builds with this poster level volum, in order that they may vote for the right elactor.

The Republican Hancock and English Asset

Buyle's Forged Bonds. WASHINGTON. Nov. 1 .- In corroboration of the view taken by Special Acant Brooks of the Treasury Department that torged bonds similar to those captures from Royle may have been hypothecated, if is found that appears defaulted compound in the packages of bundle found to Deyle's possessing its mot, upon examination, agree with any of time bonds. This would import that more bundle serve orinted that more bundle serve orinted than have yet been captured. PRESENTS TO GRR. HANCOUN.

of Platier Bucts, a Past of Spurs, and a

Following the example of the two hun-

dred students of the New York University who cailed upon Gen. Hancock on Saturday, a delegation of forty from the" art" or academic department of that institution visited him resterday. They danced and wrestled on the deck of the little steamer, and sang the good old ditty of "The Bull Dog and Bull Frog," This air was followed by "Landlord, Fill the Flow-ing Bowl," "John Brown's Body," &c. As Gen. Hancook entered the room at headquarters, they gave three cheers and the college cry N. Y. U., 8-s-s-s Boom A-h-r-r-r." Mr. Andrew B. Inglis, the spokesman, said that himself and companions had called to present their respects and homage to the next President of the United States. "It is," he observed, very unusual for students of the University to leave their studies for purposes unconnected with them, but we could not refrain, on the last day of the political campaign, from do-ing what we felt to be a duty." Gen. Hancock replied: "I am very much pleased to have met you. There are many of you who are of age to vote, and others approaching that period. This visit shows that you take an interest in the country's welfare. It is customary in armies to have reserves on the field of battle but I did not know that colleges also had reserves. It is now rather late to talk politics to-morrow being the day of election, and I will therefore content myself with urging those of you who can vote to do your duty at the polls according to your various convictions. I am pleased to say tent the most cheering news arrives from all quarters." The General then requested his son, Mr. Russell Hancock, to show the young men around the island, suggesting that they might take a special interest in oburches, as they one day might enter one with young ladies on their arms. One of the students subsequently said that they had "sloped," unknown to the professors, immediately after chapel exercises, and would not return until Weinesday. to-morrow being the day of election, and I will

roung ladles on their arms. One of the students subsequently said that they had "sloped," unknown to the professors, immediately after chapel exercises, and would not return until welnesday.

The next arrival was John D. Burgh of the voteran Corps of Chicago, who during the war rose from a private's position to that of Captain in Company C. Eighth New Jersey Ragiment, under Col. Ramsey. The regiment was in the Second Corps, commanded by Gen. Hancock. The Captain brought a letter to the General from the Fresident of the Vestran Association, and had waited the entire 913 miles to New York to deliver it, wearing his private's uniform and carrying a knapsack and musket. He started Sept. 20, and arrived Oct. 30, averaging twenty-siz miles. He was cordially received at a hotel in each stopping place and entertained without charge. On being introduced to the General he said that he had been detormined to pay his respects to his old commander before election, and to journey on foot for the purpose. He had, he said, served during the entire war, and referred to the last occasion when he had seen the General. He had found general enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket in Indiana and Onio, and stong his entire routs. The General told him that an introduction was antirely unnecessary, and that he was cordially glad to see any member of the Second Corps or any other soldier of the war. He was gratified to observe that, nowlthstanding that nearly sixteen years had passed, his visitor ought to be sent back on horseback in case of homeratic success. The General added that he wis to observe that, nowlthstanding that nearly sixteen years had passed, his visitors were for John L. C'Sullivan, formerly Minister to Profungi. Gen. Averill. H. Yan Renssalaer, Finhay, President of the Hancock in case of homeratic success. The General addish that he visitors were Mr. John L. C'Sullivan, formerly who had been would be sent at a future day, A plaater bust of Mr. J. Gould Warner, who had introduced him. A mong the other had been visitors wer

WHITE SLAVES IN WASHINGTON.

Department Clerks Compelled to Go Home

and Voto Under Threats of Dismissal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- Civil service reformers who lintend voting for Garfield on Tuesday would be edified by a glimpse into any one of the departments to-morrow. There are generally about 14,000 Government employees in this city, and it is not believed that there are over 500 male clerks now in Wash ington. Those who did not desire voluntarily to go home and vote have been compelled to do so under threat of dismissal. The salaried men are paid while absent from duty. Men engaged on piece work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and in the Government Printing Office are docked while away. One man employed in the printing office has a sick wife who is not expected to recover. He is engaged on piece work. The liness in his family has caused him to run in debt. One day last week he was ask-2 if he intended to go to his home in New York to vote. He said that he did not, and explained the reasons why he could not leave the city. He was brusquely informed that if he did not go home and vote his piace would be filled by another man to morrow (Monday) morning. Under this pressure he took his departure. Including less of time and pay, this man will expend about \$30 for the privilege of casting his vote. Business is alsometically at a standard in Norther and he attendate. Not the alightest routine transaction can be attendated. ington. Those who did not desire voluntarile lutely at a standstill in every department. Not the slightest routine transaction can be at-tended to. No information on any matter of Government concern, except in the State De-partment, can be obtained. Even the watchmen in the Treasury Department have been ordered home to vote, and details from the two derks and messengers in town have to be made to perform watchmen's duty in the building.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The state ent telegraphed that I will vote for Gen. Garfield is un untifiedly natrue. If I live I wall vote for Gen. Hancork

Posts's Stickers. To the EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: There

will be a tree me of suckers by the Republican party for their election of F. A. Polts for Governor of New Jersey Lenclose one of the style of suckers used. N. B. G. Assure, Warren County, N. J. An Honest Vote To-day!

And for the land our fathers freed An honest ballot cast to-day. The sodden, hide-bound partisan Regardiese of the country's claim, Will vote for any party man,

Though steeped in fraud and dead to share

Let every man, whate'er his creed.

Perform his duty while he may,

With such no arguments prevail But those of power and place and pay; And not a man of them will fall To cust a selfish vote to-day, But men who boast that they are free,

With all that freedom's name denotes

To but their conscience in their votes.

No better chance will ever see

Though pressed by hungry, howling packs, Let every freeman stand at bay, And, yielding to no party backs, A fearless ballot cast to-day,

Let party lions valuer roar, In vain let party asses bray, While you, if never once before An honest bailot cast to-day, Let not your blood-hought birthright be,

Like footish Essu's, basely said;

But let your votes, to keep them free,

By conscience only be controlled. Vote honestly, no matter what Self-serving friends or foes may say; And then be sure that you will not Regret the vote you cost to-day.

THE FIFTH CANDIDATE.

The Home of Gen. John W. Phelps, the Anti-BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Oct. 28 .- This quiet little city is the home of a candidate for the Presidency, Major-Gen. John W. Phelps. He is both an institution and an attraction. A more kindly and agreeable old gentleman you never met. The Springfield Republican says that he considers all hidden things vile, and is, therefore, the Anti-Masonic candidate for President of the United States. His gallantry to the fair sex is something wonderful. "I don't know as he considers all hidden things vile," said lady who was formerly a school teacher in this city, "but if anything is hidden be intends to know what it is and to bring it to light if possible. It is a fact that if he meets a lady acquaintance on the street with a bundle in her hand he will stop her, and, by judicious questions, will find out the contents of that bundle before he

will let her go. "I remember one cold autumn day I came out of a milliner's shop carrying a purchase I had just made, carefully wrapped in tissue paper. As I stepped upon the sidewalk it was be-ginning to rain. I had no umbrella, but had only a short distance to go. I crossed the street hastily, coming face to face with Gen. Phelps upon the opposite walk.

'How fortunate that it is raining.' I thought I shall be able to hurry past the General without his ascertaining what I have in my parcel. By that time the old gentleman stood before me, hat in hand, and said, with his usual graceful

hat in hand, and said, with his usual graceful sturyly;

"So you have had your bonnet retrimmed? I saw you come out of Mrs. Avery's. I always envy the ladies the little excitement of going to the milliner's as the seasons come round."

You are mistaken, General, I cried, hastlir, How the rain increases, and we have neither of us an umbrella to offer the other; and I turned to go, but he stood directly in my path, and said, coelly:

"Oh, then, you have bought one of those lovely trimmed bonnets outright? How charming! I hope it is becoming. I suppose we shall not see you in the parior to night; you will spend the whole evening before the mirror in your room trying on your precious new purchase."

your room trying on your precious new purchase,
"Poor schoolma'sms have other ways for their money than in purchasing bonnets from Madem Avery's show windows.'I replied, still trying to pass him, but he persisted, still eying the bewildering parcel with a look that showed plainty that he did not intend to be folied.
"Oh, you have bought a bonnet and are to trim it yourself? How nice to be able to do that!"

that!"
"Yes, Gen. Phelps,' I cried, as the rain drops pelted me thicker and faster: 'I have bought a coarse, black straw for 75 cents, and I am to trim it myself for the fall with the garnet velvet I had on my drab felt last winter. I haven't decided whether to use the white ostrich tip or not."

cided whether to use the white ostrich tip or not."

Oh, that will be lovely!" he exclaimed, looking as though a weight had been removed from his mind. Hurry, now, as the dampness will penetrate that thin paper, and remember that I declare in favor of the ostrich tip."

I did hurry, but not enough to save the first freshness of my hat nor my good nature, for I was thoroughly vexed.

The General had a severe attack of gout soon after, and one day, as I went into his room to amuse him by reading to him, he said, looking at me ruefully:

You ought to do something to while away these weary hours for me, for this dreadful too is all owing to a cold I contracted that day when you kept me on the street in the rain equivocating about your new bonnet.

All owing to your inordinate curiosity, sir, I retoried, a little pertip, perhaps; but he took it with perfect good nature, lenghing and shaking his head at me for my sauciness."

ASSASSINS OF REPUTATION

Judge Cowing Charges the Grand Jury t In his charge to the Grand Jury, Impan

elled yesterday for the November term of the General Sessions, Judge Cowing said:

"A belief that character amounts to but little appears to be apreading is this community. The freedom of the press is a boon which should be protected. Protection should be given to every form of free speech, but it is the duty of the Grand Jury to show that, before the law, a citizen's reputation is of as much value as his property or his life. Honest and truthful-still-cism should always be upheld. But when you believe that criticism is actuated by malice, and is untruthful, you would be justified in regarding such criticism as an attack upon the peace and good order of the community, and in punishing it as you would an assault upon that peace and good order of an assault upon that knife, a bludgeon, or a pistol in hand. If these sittacks upon character are continued, and the Grand Jury do not attempt to protect citizens stitacks upon character are continued, and the Grand Jury do not attempt to protect citizens will resort to self-defence. That is the usual result of wholesale, and evidently malicious, assaults upon character. Therefore I charge you that it is your duty with a view to preserving the sacred peace of our community—the supreme oviset of the law that you are swon to aid in administering—to look carefully into all cases presented to you that it selement of a General Sessions, Judge Cowing said: look carefully into all cases presented to you that appear to you to involve the siement of malicious and unjustifiable assault upon per

sonal character."

Judge Cowing's remarks were understood to refer to the alleged forgery of a letter from Gen Garfield upon the Chinese question, and the publication in an evening newspaper of what are said to be chapters in the history of the pri-vate life of an editor.

An Armed Ireland.

armed nation, dependent on the rule of another, must resolve to hold its arms, resisting the whites, change ecordance sacitiv with law; let her not be base or sowardly enough to surrender her arms until she use covarily enough to surrender her arms until she use them hopefully and effectively against the Enclis enemy! If she surrenders them she dies a coward Let not the modern Philistines be allowed, as were thus of old who enolayed the dewslor a time, to take awas the arms from the Irish people that they have purchase for the decine of their lives and liberties! A distance, nation is at the mercy of its oppressors.

Betture a disarming act can be passed for Ireland is every Irishman arm, himself for sell-protection small liceland's liberty.

New York, Oct. 39.

An Irishman who Docun't Betteve in Ireland's Freedom.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The cable reported some days ago that the present English Gov-erument were prepared to let the present holders of land from Irish landfords willing to sell become possessors of their holdings by paying 4 per cent, of the purchase money as installments for a certain period. With the further concession of referring Irish questions to committers sitting in Dublin dustead of in London as at present for their consideration and report, Ireland car sh for nothing more. Ireland's "freedom" is a dream impossible of fulfilment as its results would be dis-trous. Unster and its capital wish for no freedom, and t of stations for impossibilities reap the harve e nevent offers. Suppose Ireland "free." While the consequencest Withdrawal of all Engli reign capitals the country left to the perment I have fived over a quarter of a century on the works. As lammas

An Admirer of Courage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see by the papers that Roundsman Delaney of the Second Pre-cinct obtained a medal for bravery through the influence of the Hon S. S. Goz. Some et ht weeks ago I was a passenger by the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and saw the rescue of an oil man marry 60 sears of age by a brave bridgeman, who planned with his clothes on off the ferry bridge. It was should by best thin a stormy, we execute. The act was witnessed to execute these best myself, including the handsome policeman on only their consequently I thought I should have send some mantle mofil in the papers healt should have send some mantle mofil to the policeman, but that the affair was too sample for the belongers, but the first beautiful that the affair was too sample for the belonger manufactured. I have been a passenger over this force manufactured that the affair was too layers and but never the send but never mentioned. I have sent \$6\$ to the bridgeman as I am a great admirer of courage. Yours respectfully, J. Somesavilla. the rescue of an old man mearly 60 sears of age by a

South Carolina's Population. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.-The Census Bureau

has usued a builetin showing the results of the first count of the population of the State of South Caroling acconding to the schedules returned by the commersion. The initial population of the St. is in 900 500, in which dec. 2.7 now indices and one 179 one less the 500 are not sen 0.7442 biresse born. The whites impulse 351.871, a 604.255 are colored. Garfield and Ames.

> Wrotched indeed is that man's fame Whose friends, to clear his larmshed name Must stoop to heap unpreasured shame

Upon a faiten head; A head whose owner once indeed Had lent tilmself to -creen the greed Of the real culprit to be need Or friends, and now hes dead.

Shall Ames, not Garfield, then, account For that, by each discinimed, amount When those two men shall one day from The judgment wat of God ! Nay, Edwards ! herrepont, do not try To further freight with incomy His soul whose boxes now monidering his Semestic flow England's rod. BUNBEAMA

-Ex-King Amadeus is now on a lour in England, buving up horses for the uyal stables of Italy

It transpired in a Keokuk lawsuit that

the defendant had sent his wife to the poorhouse and married his father's divorced wife.

The sale of "gold" bricks, made princi-

pally of brass, is brisk in the West. One corner is pure gold, and from that is clipped the sample to be assayed. -Tom Betts, on being arrested for killing Judge Moore, in Georgia, declared himself innocent

that ermse, but confessed the commission of a m everal years before.

—Louis Hohenschild frequently had epi-

leptic fits in the night, and, as a precaution against fall-ing out of bed, tied himself fast. One morning he was ound choked to death by the rope. ... The Charwars, to illustrate the country the edors of late prevalent in Paris, represents a country the edors of a manure hear. -The Charivari, to illustrate the nature of

gentleman inhaling the emanations of a manure heap.
"What on earth are you about papa?" sake his son.
"Training for a visit to Paris, my dear boy." -In Russia, all the sons and daughters of princes inherit their title. They are, consequently, as plentiful as sparrows. It is said that there is a village where every inhabitant is a Prince or Princess Galilitsen. The tule of Prince in Russia is about equivalent to that of Esquire in England.

-A society of Mormon girls, having for ts object the securing of monogamic husbands, has been discovered and broken up at Salt Lake. The members took a vow to marry no man who would not piedge himself to be content with one wife. Five grandquighter of Brigham Young had toined it.

-The London Telegraph says that in consequence of the advance in value of many securities held by the Glasgow Bank, the hquidation is likely to show nuch better results than were at one time anticipated. and those shareholders who have mot their calls in full

-President Eliot has sent to the parents of Harrard undergraduates an inquiry whether their sons have been accustomed to attend prayers at home, and requesting opinions on compulsory attendance in the chapel. This is a possible preliminary to making re-ingious worship voluntary at Harvard. -Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, wished to test a certain railroad brake. He had one adjusted to a car, and started off for a trial trip. The engineer soon

saw what seemed to be a big rock on the track abend and applied the brake, stopping the train within a few feet of the obstacle, which proved to be of pasteboard.

—Another Roman Catholic priest, the Abbe de Biogy, has gone over to the new faith of Hya-cinthe Loyson. This is the third French priest converted to the Gallican Church during the past month; but a pricet who joined M. Layson at an earlier date, and after

ward brought an unsuccessful action against him, has returned to the Roman fold. -Agnes Robertson (Mrs. Boucleault) says of Irving, the London actor: "He has taken Shake-speare off the pedestal, and makes him comprehended-He doesn't act Shakespeare on stitts. He has ignored the old Kemble school, and gives us colloquial readings

... The pretty sweetheart of a Peorla pugilist was the Goddess of Liberty in a political procession. He set out to walk on the sidewalk shreast of the car on which she rade and whip every man who made any dis-respectful comment on her. He knocked down five of enders in the course of as many blocks, and then, at tempting to chastise a party of four, got a sound drubbing -The finest and most renowned of the arches in Rome is the arch of Titus, which that Emperor built to commemorate the capture of Jarusalem. No

present day, when the Jews are uppermost in official in-fluence as flome, they are in favor of its destruction, as being a memento of cruelty and humiliation to their race. -Leon Belmont, a handsome young person, went to Minneapolis two years ago, claiming to be a naphew of August Belmout and the hetr expectant to a large estate. This was fraudulent, of course; but worse faughter of the hotel keeper, and engaged to marry her. thus avoiding the payment of board. The swindler turns

-A London paper, in giving an account of

Jew ever passed under it except forcibly, and at the

the new dress invented for game keepers, rural constabu-lary, &c., says that it will shortly be exhibited and tested Somerset, and should it stand (as expected) a rifle shot, the Irish landfords will naturally take great interest in the experiment. The signalling apparatus by which the ants will also be shown. -Frank W. Richardson, aged 35, and de-

scribed as an accommant and the son of a veterinary surgeon, has married Charlotte Gordon week 45, abttle Register Office, Yarmouth, England. The aforesaid Frank is, the lad who figured as co-respondent in the Newman Hall divorce came, and the aforesaid Charlotte is the respondent in that came, where counsel described her as twenty years older than Frank, and whom she was in the inshit of kiesime in a multiple work of way." the habit of kissing in a " motherly sort of way." -Justice Smith said, on opening his court at Connoraville, Tenn.: "William Henry Smith is ar-raigned for assaulting his father." The magistrate had

club, and it was himself that he was now arraigning

He continued: "The evidence is conclusive, and I'm no sure but I ought to send myself to juil for ten days. But as this is my first offence, and I certainly had a good dea of provocation, I will simply impase a fine of ten dollars. -The Rev. Dr. Cuyler says, in the Congre politimation, that a vital question is the small attendance at religious services. "It requires but half an eye to disover the elarming fact that this attendance is falling off, both in the cities and in the country, both at the East and in the West. Forty years ago it was claimed Protestant congregation. Now only one-fourth of the

consists on are ever seen in any Protestant place of wer thip." Dr. Cuyler aids that, on the first Senday in October, the filteen most popular churches in this city, apable of seating 20,000 persons, held only 10,500. -A party of miners were snow bound on Seedle Mountain, Colorado. The drifts were high around their but on every side, and it became evident that, as their stock of provisions was small, they must quickly dig their way out or starve to death. One was too ill to stir, and the rost cast lots to determine which should stay with him. Food and fuel enough for a week were left with the two men, and the others started on their desperate journey. The distance to the nearest setlement was only four miles, but they were five days or

he journey, and their sufferings were intense, from both sold and hunger. It is uncertain yet whether the sick nan and his companion survive. -The Bohemia, of Prague, sava that the Burial Brotherhood" of the Jewish Bohemian comciphering some of the oldest inscriptions in Jewish purish grounds. It appears that the "Israehttsche Friedin the Josefsstadt contains memorials reaching back for twelve centuries. The schelars employed to historically. The oldest is dated the year 4300 after the reation of the world, which answers to the year 605 of numity in Josefsstadt when the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons were a new immigrant population in Britain -Another story illustrative of the eccen-

tricities for which Russian military officers of late years have rendered themselves notorious comes from %. viersburg. Recently a lady of rank was travelling of the Fastovo line of railway in a first-class compartment the only other occupant of which was an elderly envairs Captain, with whom she casually entered into conversation. Arrived at the Ustinovka station, she summoned a gendarme to the window of her carriage and intermed him that she missed a bundled and sixty roubles fr her hand-hag, and suspected her travelling companion : having stolen them. A few minutes previously she had requested him to take her ticket out of the bag, which he had done; and since that time she had discovered bet oss. Search was torthwith insututed upon the Captain's person for the missing money, and a hundred-rouble not produced a small parcel of bank nutes from his pocket, he had spok to these words he drew a revolver from ! breast pocket of his cont, set its muzzle against his right temple, and blew his brains out. Insensible to the dis-tenor of theft, that of detection seemed to him so manyportable that, rather than endure it, be killed bluss: -At the present time the German empire

is represented abcord by 11 cameal-generals, 160 consols, and 2 vice-consols, while in addition to these tennion? has 644 so-called merchant consuls or vice-consuls, a 84 consular agents. The greater number of those of sals are in European countries, here being 73 in the United Kingdom slone—47 in England, 18 in Section 1 and 8 in Ireland. One only of these, however-many 2 the county in London-belongs in the repout can tiania belonging to the regular consular service. All fixeden and Norway, Spain and Russia are most plant each of the two constraints of the bear of the two constraints there bear 24 (2) each of the two constraints. In the whole of France of the other hand, the many has only 17 consults the compressed intercourse tectures to the two countries to the present time on a very reduced scale. After histories, greater number of occuran commitment to be America Bigg on any other continent, Asia, Africa, and Australia following in the order unused. In the United States there are 17 consulates, the consula at New York. Chacago, Ginetimati, Son Francisco, and M. Louis lie-longing to the regular commutar wereser. In Brail there are also F7 consuls, but all of them belong to the merchant class. In Asia the largest mutater of courses are found to Turkey and China, and in Alrea in Kerpt